

region are darker, it is remarkably constant in its characters. In Guatemala it is found in the lowlying portions of the country and up to an elevation of about 3000 feet.

Mr. Bates met with it in the same situations as *Callizona acesa*, settling on the trunks of trees in the same way; but though it has considerable resemblance on the underside to that insect, not only does it differ in the shape of the wings, but also in many other important points of structure, as we have indicated above.

ECTIMA.

Ectima, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 227 (1849).

This genus contains four or five species, some of which are not very clearly defined. These range over the whole of Tropical America from Southern Brazil to Nicaragua, no species, however, being found as yet in the West-Indian islands.

The species all bear a strong resemblance to one another, being mottled above, somewhat as in *Ageronia*, and with a distinct bar across the primaries. Like the *Ageroniæ* the species of *Ectima* settle on tree-trunks and lie with the wings expanded.

The subcostal nervure in *Ectima* emits the first branch before the end of the cell, the second some way beyond it; the upper discocellular is very short, the middle much curved, and the lower an atrophied nervule reaching the median just beyond the origin of the second branch. The front legs of the male have a stout coxa $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter; the femur, tibia, and tarsus are all slender, the tibia slightly $>$ tibia, tarsus $> \frac{1}{2}$ tibia; the tarsus has two joints. Eyes smooth. Palpi slightly hairy; terminal joint = $\frac{1}{3}$ middle joint, which is slender and of uniform width throughout. Antennæ with 34 joints, of which twelve form a rather abrupt club. The male secondary sexual organs have a tegumen with a slightly depressed hook, below which is a projection pointing outwards in the middle of the anal cavity; the harpagones are simple narrow lobes, hairy at their extremity and along the ventral edge. On the ventral surface and independent of the harpagones and tegumen is a long chitinous rod forked at its distal end and reaching almost to the end of the harpagones. This rod is not an extension of the penultimate segment, but extends as a rod into the abdomen, reaching beyond the withdrawn penis. The latter is straight and not curved as in *Gynæcia*.

1. *Ectima rectifascia*.

Ectima rectifascia, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 345¹.

Ectima liria, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 344 (nec Fabr.)².

Alis fuscis, anticis fascia ultra cellulam (margine interno haud indentato) albida transvittatis, macula subapicali nigra punctis tribus albis notata, anticarum basi et posticis omnino lineis transversis nigricante fuscis notatis, posticis ocellis submarginalibus cæcis notatis; subtus anticis ut supra parte basali et apice sordide cinereis, posticis ejusdem coloris maculis et lineis ferrugineo-fuscis notatis.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*^{1 2}); PANAMA, Buguba (*Arcé*), Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Central-American specimens of this *Ectima* are very constant as regards the light-